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to sun spots. Of the 20 papers in the volume, 16 relate to meteorological topics and the 4 remaining papers deal with Terrestrial Magnetism, in which the author penetrates far into the exploration of this branch of science and discusses the theories and results which the study has made prominent. The volume has already been widely welcomed by specialists in these departments of research.

**La Grande Ile de Madagascar. Par Marius-Ary Leblond.** 320 pp., numerous Illustrations, Appendices and Bibliography. Librairie Ch. Delagrave, Paris, 1907.

The author brought to the composition of this book qualifications that are not often combined in a single writer. His special studies of Madagascar and his travels in that island have made for him the reputation in France of being one of the authoritative writers on the colony. His attainments also in geology and ethnography are of no mean order; and as might be expected of the editor of the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, he has given to his book a literary flavour that is not very common in geographical writings. Another somewhat unusual characteristic of the book is the fact that though it is based upon the author's own observations, there is no intimation, except in the preface, that he ever saw Madagascar. The work is entirely objective. Mr. Leblond's literary skill and vivid imagination make the book delightful reading; but it is much more than that, for he saw things not merely in their superficial aspects, and he has produced a very informing work, saved from all dullness by the skill of an accomplished man of letters.

He describes the various natural regions of the island, the races, their manners, work, amusements, culture, arts, beliefs and superstitions, and, in conclusion, sketches the natural resources of Madagascar and shows how fully they meet the actual requirements of the people. The many photographs are chiefly of natives, a good black map shows the relief of the land and the notes are reserved for the appendices. The bibliography contains many titles, chiefly recent.

**Untersuchungen zur Geographie der Odyssee. Von Dr. Gustav Lang.** 122 pp., 5 Illustrations, 4 Maps, and Index. Verlag der Hofbuchhandlung. Friedrich Gutsch, Karlsruhe, 1905. (Price, M. 3.)

One of the recent contributions to the probably insoluble question whether Leucas island, in the Ionian Archipelago, is identical with the Homeric island of Ithaca, as has been maintained by Dörpfeld and other archæologists. Dr. Lang dissents from the conclusions reached by Dörpfeld, which were based largely upon his own examination of the geographical features of Leucas.

**Neuf Ans à Madagascar. Par Général Gallieni.** xiv and 372 pp., 72 Illustrations, Map in Colours, and Appendix. Hachette et Cie., Paris, 1908. (Price, 25 frs.)

One of the greatest recent events in French colonial history was the pacification and organization of Madagascar by Gen. Gallieni, who was Governor-General of the island and its dependencies from September, 1896, to November, 1905. This book contains the General's own summary of that monumental work. Gallieni entered Madagascar when its condition was chaotic and the first thing to do was to restore peace and order. Both the military and the civil power were in his hands, and as fast as peace was restored in one district the work of political and

economic organization was extended over that region. Thus, step by step the great island was brought under the new *régime*. The military administration was everywhere succeeded by civil rule as fast as possible.

The whole history is full of interest, and it is told by the man who, more than any other person, shaped these events. The larger part of the book is given to the humanitarian and civilizing influences that followed the suppression of revolt. The building of roads, the establishment of schools and hospitals, the systematic warfare on diseases that were decimating the people, the development of agriculture on modern lines, the mapping of the island, the suppression of barbarous penalties imposed upon the least offenders by Malagasy justice, and the preparation of the way for colonization are a few of the topics treated by Gen. Gallieni. Many illustrations and a number of good maps are valuable features.

**Geography of the Hawaiian Islands. By Charles W. Baldwin.**

128 pp., 7 Maps, Many Half-tones and Appendices. American Book Co., New York, 1908. (Price, 60c.)

The first book of its kind to be published. While prepared especially for school use in the Territory of Hawaii, the book is to be recommended to all visitors to the group and to everyone who would like to read a simple and well-arranged account of these islands, founded on geographical principles. The maps, in black and white, are the first to be based upon the topographic surveys and are better than any to be found in our atlases.

**A Woman's Way Through Unknown Labrador. An Account of the Exploration of the Nascaupée and George Rivers. By Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard, Jr.** 305 pp. and 52 Illustrations and Map. No index. The McClure Company, New York, 1908. (Price, \$1.50.)

There are very few books like this, because there are very few women who engage in pioneer exploration. Mr. Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., with two comrades, went to Labrador in 1903, for the purpose of exploring and mapping two large rivers in the peninsula, of which very little was known. He died in the far interior and the object of his expedition was not achieved. His wife determined to carry out his unfinished work. She did so completely, and this volume is the story not only of her own journey but also of her husband's travels, reproducing most of his diary.

Mrs. Hubbard revealed to the world the whole course of the wild Nascaupée River and mapped from source to mouth the George River, only half of which had previously been known. She had many adventures in the long journey down one river and up another, met the migrating caribou, and spent a little time among the Montagnais Indians and the Barren Ground people, of whom she gives interesting particulars. Her work was not scientific, but it was an excellent piece of pioneer research which has been recognized as worthy by the geographical authorities of America and Europe. The book is well written, illustrated from Mrs. Hubbard's photographs and its large map, faithfully recording the details of her long route survey, was produced for the explorer by the American Geographical Society and first appeared in the *Bulletin* (Vol. 38, 1906, p. 528). The additions Mrs. Hubbard made to the cartography of Labrador have been utilized on the later maps of the Geological Survey of Canada and reproduced in *L'Année Cartographique* and the *Geographen Kalender*.